Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1801. [No. 288.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

8d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls,
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A varitey of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles,

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Nov. 10. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Nov. 9. Auctioneers.

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,

which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5. d

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,

25 Crates Earthen Ware, assorted.

Nov. 10, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

For the consideration of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes, you are requested to publish the following letter, containing the opinion of Mr. CHARLES LEE *on the new tax, and oblige yours, &c.*

RICHARD CONWAY.

Messrs. S. Snowden and Co.

Alexandria, 7th. Nov. 1801.

SIR,

IN consequence of your conversations I have turned my attention to the subject of the new Tax imposed by the Board of Commissioners, for the maintenance of the poor during the current year, and for commencing a fund to provide for them a permanent establishment in future.

The charitableness of the object ought not to prevent a correct view of the tax, and to me it appears to be illegal, unnecessary, arbitrary and oppressive.

Illegal, because it is neither conformable to the laws of Virginia or Maryland, and one or the other ought to furnish the rule. If the rule is furnished by the laws of Maryland, which, is my opinion, then by these no authority is given to levy a poor tax, but from year to year, for the expences of each year; or if the laws of Virginia are supposed to furnish the rule, then these do not authorise an assessment of real property and a per centage upon the amount thereof, for this purpose.

Unnecessary, because by the laws of Congress, certain fines and forfeitures in the County of Alexandria are payable to the Board of Commissioners to defray the County expences; and from this fund, I am credibly informed there is already a sum in the hands of the Marshal and Inspector of Flour, exceeding one thousand dollars, which, most probably, will be still greater at the end of the year. Heretofore less than two thousand dollars has been found sufficient for the yearly charges of the poor in the Town, and as to the other part of the County, scarcely any sum is required on this account. The new tax is calculated to raise 4,000 dollars, and as 1,000 dollars in addition to the fines and forfeitures already in the hands of the Marshal and Flour Inspector, make a greater sum than has been expended in any one year, to my knowledge, it is manifestly unnecessary to raise four thousand dollars for this object during the present year.

Arbitrary, because it proceeds from the will and pleasure of the Board of Commissioners, being neither agreeable to the laws of Congress, or of Virginia, or of Maryland, and is founded on an assessment palpably unequal and unjust. Instances of this inequality need not to be recited.

Oppressive: because it is exacted in addition to the usual taxes, and upon a new assessment considerably exceeding any former valuation of the same property, and exacted at a time when one fourth or one third of the sum would certainly have been enough for the present year, according to the best judgment I have been able to form upon the subject.

The result of these observations is that you are not bound by law to pay the tax, and if the tax gatherer proceeds in the collection, it will be at his peril.

CHARLES LEE.

To Capt. Richard Conway.

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,

King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—*Who will give Cash for*

FLAXSEED.

Sept. 19. d

☞ The Subscriber will take a young man of good character to the study of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

Oct. 16. 1aw4t

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, the 12th day of November, on a credit of 12 months, purchaser giving bond, with approved security,

The remainder of the JACKS and JENNETTS on the estate of the late General Washington, deceased, together with fifty head of young CATTLE, and about one hundred SHEEP, amongst these cattle butchers may be supplied with some excellent beef and mutton. *Also,*

Will be offered for sale, on the same terms, two beautiful three year old FILLIES; pedigrees of which will be shown on the day of sale.

THE EXECUTORS.

Mount-Vernon, Oct. 8. dts

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the chest,
Castile and white soap in boxes,
45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,
Fine salt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fish by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,
Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,
Mens' strong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,
A few bales of gurrahs and salgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14. d

For Liverpool,

The British BRIG

THOMAS,

J. Drewry, Master;

Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voyage, and sails well; part of her cargo is engaged. For freight of the remainder, which will be taken on liberal terms, apply to

GEO. WORTHINGTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 5. d

Lawrence Owen

Has commenced business in King-street, nearly opposite the Washington Tavern, where he has on hand

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are a handsome assortment of London Superfine Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash.

October 22. d

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

PORK and BEEF.

The subscribers have just received a few barrels of southern pork and Irish beef, for sale at their warehouse; and are opening an assortment of

Woolens & Linen Goods,

amongst which, a few bales of sacking.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

The advertisment in the Intelligencer of yesterday, relative to the removal of the Patent Medicines from Messrs. J. & J. D. Westcott's, having, it seems, been supposed by some persons to imply a degree of censure on them; the subscriber thinks proper to inform the public that in consequence (only) of new arrangements made by the Proprietors, the Medicines heretofore vended by them will in future be sold at his Stationary Store in Royal-street, and at no other place in Alexandria.

SAMUEL BISHOP.

November 11.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the Alligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND

SALT,

suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14. d

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his store into the brick house adjoining Messrs. James Russell & Co's, where he has opened a neat assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Kerseys, half thicks, flushings, coatings, Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose and striped blanketts, cassimeres, swandowns, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord, velvets, fustains, stuffs, calicoes, Irish linens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds ticking, ticklenburg, osnaburg, &c.—Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fashion and of a very superior quality, felt do. by the case and by retail, children's coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do. in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels, pepper and allspice, china and queen's ware, which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE

Oct. 16

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE RESTORATOR.

DEFENCE OF THE BACHELORS.

AS Prudentia, in her very ſenſible production, complained of the inſenſibility of bachelors to female merit, it is but fair to liſten to the other ſide of the queſtion. I am afraid, however, that the *ſolitary corps* in general, cannot plead ſuch ſubſtantial reaſons, in excuſe of their celibacy, as my friend Single.

TO THE RESTORATOR.

SIR,

EVER ſince I arrived at years of diſcretion, I have entertained the moſt honourable opinion of the marriage ſtate, and have endeavoured, for ten years paſt, to form the moſt important connexion in life, with ſome agreeable woman. But I have hitherto been baffled in all my attempts, and my endeavors to pleaſe, which have been earneſt and unceaſing, have undeſervedly met with ridicule, or ſcorn. And yet, ſir, I am not conſcious of any ſtriking defect, which ought reaſonably to ſubject me to this treatment. My perſon is tolerable, my connexions reſpectable, my circumſtances eligible, my diſpoſition amiable, and my underſtanding not below mediocrity.

Whilſt I have vainly exhauſted all my ingenuity to pleaſe, others have ſucceeded, apparently, without taking any pains for that purpoſe. Nor have theſe gentlemen, in any reſpect, been my ſuperiors. I muſt, therefore, either condemn myſelf for defects of which I am not conſcious, or conclude, that many of the ſex are more guided by caprice than judgment, in their choice of a huſband.

I had once conceived ſtrong hopes of ſucceeding with the agreeable Flirtilla. Her friends encouraged my attentions, and ſhe herſelf allowed me to be more *particular* than was proper for any woman to allow, who did not intend to receive me as a huſband. She was not all that a reaſonable man would wiſh in a wife, but ſhe was lively and agreeable, and, I thought that time would cure the little imprudencies of conduct, which I attributed merely to the vivacity of her diſpoſition. The laſt time I was at the houſe, ſhe received me with a coldneſs that chilled me to the ſoul, and gravely informed me, that ſhe was engaged to be married; in a few weeks, to young Marmoſet, who had reſided ſome years in France. This young man had bro't home with him a large ſtock of effrontery, and much of that whiſſling activity of body, and pert loquacity of tongue, which, however proper in a Frenchman, are truly diſguſting in one of our own countrymen. Tho' my pride was a little hurt, I did not long lament the loſs of a woman, who could give her hand to ſo egregious a coxcomb.

I next paid my addreſſes to Sempronia. She was a Sentimentaliſt, and was forever deſcanting on diſintereſted connexions, and declaiming againſt the *legal proſtitution* of beſtowing the hand without the heart.—Though I thought her too grave, I was charmed with the generoſity of her ſentiments, and after the uſual negative, and much modeſt reluctance, ſhe finally conſented to honor me with her hand. The time was appointed for the ceremony, and I was flattering myſelf that I ſhould, in a few weeks, reach the ſummit of human happineſs, when I received a letter, informing me that I muſt ſee her no more. The diſintereſted Sempronia, unable to reſiſt the temptation of a ſplendid equipage, married a rich widower of twice her age.

I will not, fatigue you, Sir, with the various and fruitleſs attempts I have made to ingratiate myſelf with the ladies, from the gay coquette to the grave ſentimentaliſt. I believe, my ſolicitude to pleaſe, has proved injurious to me; for I have obſerved, that thoſe who pay the ſex the leaſt attention, are ſeldom refuſed when they offer themſelves. I ſuſpect, my good natured aſſiduities have made me too cheap; and no woman *will* have *Ned Single*, becauſe every woman thinks ſhe *can* have him. Could I begin life again, I ſhould certainly adopt a different line of conduct. But, alas! it is too late, ſince I am now on the confines of forty, and Dr. Young tells us,

"A fool at forty is a fool indeed."

I was charmed with the epiſtle of Prudentia. I doubt not, there are many of the ſex as deſerving as herſelf; and could I have the good fortune to meet with them, one might poſſibly be found, who would not think me wholly unworthy of her regard. But, I truſt, Sir, the treatment that I have received will prove a ſufficient apology for my celibacy, and lead you to conclude that there may be many brother bachelors in the ſame predicament with myſelf. I hope, then, you will treat us with candor, and not always attribute our ſolitary ſtate to ſelfiſhneſs or to choice. Many, who have not been ſo unfortunate as myſelf, may have cogent reaſons for preferring the ſingle life, which motives of prudence or delicacy may not permit them to divulge. I cannot conclude this letter, without aſſuring you, that your ſpeculation on the ladies have been greatly appproved by the more ſenſible and informed among them, and that the orthodoxy of your ſentiments on this ſubject has been queſtioned only by the vain and weaker part of the ſex.

I am, Sir, with reſpect, &c.

NED SINGLE.

The following paſſages are ſelected from a Poem, written by col. Humphreys, and addreſſed to the citizens of the United States, ſoon after the cloſe of the revolutionary war. It is preſumed, that, at this time, they will be particularly intereſting to our readers.

After mentioning the interruption of the American commerce by the Algerines, the writer takes a view of the miſeries of the priſoners, who fall into the hands of the Barbarians.

——"HEAV'NS! what mean theſe do'rous cries?
And what theſe horrid ſcenes that round me riſe?
Heard ye the groans, thoſe meſſengers of pain?
Heard ye the clanking of the captive's chain?
Heard ye your free-born ſons their fate deplore,
Pale in their chains, and lab'ring at the oar?
Saw ye the dungeon, in whoſe blackeſt cell,
That houſe of woe, your friends, your children dwell?
Or ſaw ye thoſe, who dread the tort'ring hour,
Cruſh'd by the rigors of a tyrant's pow'r?
Saw ye the ſhrinking ſlave, th' upliſted laſh,
The frowning butcher, and the red'ning gaſh?
Saw ye the freſh blood where it bubbling broke,
From purple ſcars, beneath the grinding ſtroke?
Saw ye the naked limbs, writh'd to and fro,
In wild contortions of convulſing woe,
Felt ye the blood, with pangs alternate roll'd,
Thrill thro' your vicns, and freeze with death-like cold,
Or fire, as down the tear of pity ſtole,
Your manly breaſts, and harrow up the ſoul?"

Apoſtrophe to the powers tributary to the Barbarians.

"O ye great pow'rs, who paſſports baſely crave,
From Afric's lords, to ſail the midland wave—
Great fallen powers, whoſe gems and golden bribes
Buy paltry paſſports from theſe ſavage tribes—
Ye whoſe fine purples, ſilks, and ſtuffs of gold,
(An annual tribute) their dark limbs infold—
Ye whoſe mean policy for them equips,
To plague mankind, the predatory ſhips—
Why will you buy your infamy ſo dear?
Is it ſelf int'reſt, or a daſtard fear?
Is it becauſe you meanly think to gain
A richer commerce on th' infeſted main?
Is it becauſe ye meanly wiſh to ſee
Your rivals chain'd, yourſelves ignobly free?
Who gave commiſſion to theſe monſters fierce,
To hold in chains the humbled univerſe?
Would God, would nature, would their conq'ring ſwords,
Without your meanneſs, make them ocean's lords?
What! do you fear? nor dare their pow'r provoke?
Would not that bubble burſt beneath your ſtroke?
And ſhall the weak remains of barb'rous rage,
Inſulting, triumph o'er th' enlighten'd age?
Do ye not feel confuſion, horror, ſhame,
To bear a hateful, tributary name?
Will ye not aid to wipe the foul diſgrace,
And break the fetters from the human race?"

Reſolutions to be taken by the Americans.

"Then, though unaided by theſe mighty pow'rs,
Ours be the toil; the danger, glory ours:
Then, O my friends by heav'n ordain'd to free,
From tyrant rage the long infeſted ſea—
Then let us firm, though ſolitary, ſtand,
The ſword, and olive branch in either hand:
An equal peace propoſe with reaſon's voice,
Or ruſh to arms, if arms ſhould be their choice.

"Stung by their crimes, can aught your vengeance ſtay;
Can terror daunt you? or can death diſmay?
The ſoul enrag'd, can threats, can tortures tame,
Or the dark dungeon quench th' ethereal flame?
Have ye not once to Heav'n's dread throne appeal'd,
And has not Heav'n your independence ſeal'd?

* * * * * *

"But what are theſe whoſe threatenings round you burſt?
Of men the dregs, the feebleſt, vileſt, worſt:
Theſe are the pirates from the Barb'ry ſtrand,
Audacious miſcreants, fierce, yet feeble band!
Who, impious, dare, (no provocation giv'n)
Inſult the rights of man—the laws of heav'n!"

COURT MARTIAL.

We inſert the following intereſting particulars as related to the Court Martial held on Captain Ferris, his officers and crew, for the loſs of the Hannibal:

NARRATIVE OF CAPT. FERRIS.

"*Mr. Preſident, and gentlemen of the court,*

"In giving a detail of the circumſtances which led to the loſs of his Majeſty's late ſhip the Hannibal, then under my command, I am ſorry that, owing to my clerk being killed, and whoſe remarks were loſt, I cannot be ſo particular as to the exact times of ſignals being made as I ſhould otherwiſe have been; but I ſhall ſtate them to you to the beſt of my recollection.

"On the morning of the 6th of July laſt, at about 6 o'clock, his Majeſty's ſhips Venerable, Pompee, Audacious, Cæſar, Spencer, and Hannibal, under the command of Admiral Sir James Saumarez, being off Cabaretta Point, ſtanding in for Algeziras Bay upon the larboard tack, with the wind weſterly, the Admiral made the ſignal to the Venerable, to know if ſhe could fetch the enemy's ſhips then in ſight in that Bay, which being anſwered in the affirmative, the Admiral made the ſignal for cloſe action.

"At about eight o'clock the Venerable began the action at a conſiderable diſtance to the leeward, as ſhe could not fetch further into the Bay; and ſoon after the Pompee anchored nearer in ſhore, and the Audacious aſtern of her. The Admiral in the Cæſar, next anchored ahead of the Audacious, and made the ſignal for ſhips to anchor in the beſt poſſible manner for their mutual ſupport. We then anchored ahead of the Cæſar, within hail of her, & by a ſpring got our broadſide to bear on one of the enemies line of battle ſhips, at about ten minutes before 9 o'clock; where we kept up a good fire for about an hour.

"At this time, about ten oclock, not having underſtood ſome verbal directions attempted to be given from the Cæſar, I received an order from the Admiral, by an officer, to go and rake the French Admiral. I inſtantly turned up the hands to make ſail cut the cable, and caſt the ſhip by the ſpring, I then cut the ſpring, and made ſail to the northward, ſtood in to a quarterleſs ſix and then tacked for the French Admiral for the purpoſe I had been ordered to effect.

"As I approached him, I began to take in ſail in ſuch a manner as would have enabled me to have hauled in ſhore athwart his hawſer, and which I preferred to going to leeward under his ſtern, as that might have ſubjected me, from the various flaws of wind, to have drifted farther to leeward, and conſequently without fulfilling, in a manner which I deemed the moſt effectual and deciſive, the object of my orders. But, juſt as I got the fore clue garnets manned, in order to take in the fore-ſail, with an intent to put the helm a-lee, and to brace her yards a-box, the ſhip took the ground, within hail of the Formidable, (the French Admiral's ſhip,) and which accident alone could have prevented me from putting my orders into execution.

"In this ſituation I opened my fire on the French Admiral, with as many of my foremoſt guns as could be brought to bear on him, the reſt being directed, with much effect, on the town, batteries, and gun-boats, with which I was ſurrounded. But the ſhip appearing to ſwing a little, I let go the bower anchor and cut the cable, the ſtream cable being clinched to the ring of the anchor, and in at the gun-room port, on which I intended to heave aſtern, to endeavour to force the ſhip round, ſo as to bring her broadſide to bear on the French Admiral, (having at this time no hope of getting the ſhip entirely afloat, the maſter having, by my directions ſounded round her, and found rather leſs water than where ſhe lay;) but the ſpring being ſhot away before it was well taught, the ſhip remained immovable. I had by this time, after much endeavour (all my ſignal haulyards being ſhot away, effected making the ſignal for ſtriking and ſticking faſt on the ſhoal.

"I obſerved ſome time afterwards all our ſhips driving out of the Bay, the admiral having previouſly made my ſignal of recall, and ſent a boat from the Cæſar and another from the Venerable, to my aſſiſtance; but finding they could afford me none, I ſent the Venerable's boat back, and the crew of the Cæſar's in one of my own cutters, their pinace having been ſunk by a ſhot along-ſide.

"About twelve o'clock our ſhips were all out of gunſhot of the enemy, and we had the fire of the whole French ſquadron, batteries, and gun-boats, to contend with alone; againſt which we continued to keep up as briſk a fire as could be expected, even by men in the moſt ſanguine expectation of victory, until nearly two o'clock,

"I had been before this time receiving repeated reports from ſeveral of my officers of the numbers killed and wounded, and of many of my guns being rendered unmanageable, and ſeeing many of my brave crew every moment falling at their quarters, and the ſhip, in all reſpects but little better than a wreck, I thought proper to call my officers together, and aſked their opinion whether more could be done for the preſervation of the ſhip; they replied, that they thought it was impoſſible to do more, and that to ſtrike the colours was the only means of preſerving the lives of thoſe that remained.

"On theſe conſiderations, and from a conviction of having experienced every poſſible aſſiſtance that the perſevering endeavours of zealous and brave officers and men could afford me, whoſe exertions, and thoſe of lieutenant Hills in particular, who did duty as my firſt lieutenant during the action, and for ſome time before, I ſhall ever remember with the greateſt gratitude; and ſeeing that our hitherto very effective fire on the enemy's ſhips and batteries was now ſo ſlackening as to be nearly uſeleſs, I ordered the firing to ceaſe, and the people to ſhelter themſelves as much as poſſible; and in a little time afterwards I ſubmitted to the painful neceſſity of ordering his majeſty's colours to be hauled down."

Alexandria Advertiſer.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

☞ *Should any of the ſubſcribers to this paper have been neglected by the perſon now employed to carry it, as we apprehend may have been the caſe, from his being an entire ſtranger in the place; we muſt beg the favor of them to give information thereof at the Office and it ſhall be rectified.*

Amount of Flour and Meal inſpected at this Port for three months paſt, ending the 31ſt October.

31,742 barrels,
1,001 half do.
20 barrels Corn Meal.

D. DOUGLASS,
Flour Inſpector,

Nov. 12.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Robertſon—"*whoſe aſtoniſhing*" and "*unrivalled performances have gained him ſuch univerſal applauſe both in Europe and this continent*"*—having obligingly condeſcended to "*gratify the public curioſity by a diſplay of his extraordinary abilities*" in Alexandria—in order to do juſtice to the feelings of the citizens on this auſpicious occaſion, and with a view to encourage other gentlemen of the profeſſion to the like condeſcenſion in future, I conceive it would be proper immediately to convene a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of coming to certain reſolutions, expreſſive of their high ſenſe of the honor conferred on them by Mr. R. and of the lively emotions of gratitude experienced by the citizens in conſequence—The following reſolutions are, with great deference, ſubmitted as proper for the occaſion:

Reſolved, That the citizens of Alexandria are deeply ſenſible of the diſtinguiſhed honor conferred on them by Mr. Robertſon, by his condeſcending, profeſſionally, to viſit this their infant town, after having exhibited his "*aſtoniſhing performances*," and "*unparalleled feats*" to the more refined and elegant audiences of *Boſton*, *New-York* and *Philadelphia*.

That his obliging condeſcenſion in thus "*gratifying the public curioſity with a diſplay of his extraordinary abilities*" is a diſtinction ſo honorable to Alexandria, and ſo truly flattering to the individual feelings of its inhabitants, as to excite in their breaſts the higheſt degree of ſenſibility, and moſt lively and permanent emotions of gratitude; and, that the thanks of this meeting be given to him accordingly.

Reſolved, That a comittee of five be appointed to wait on Mr. R. with a copy of the above reſolution; to make known to him the inexpreſſible regret of the citizens, at his purpoſed diſcontinuance of the performance after the preſent evening;

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* See Mr. R's advertiſement in "The Times" of yeſterday.

and, in their name, most respectfully to solicit, *that he will be pleased to add to their obligations by condescending to display his* "WONDERFUL POWERS" *for a few more evenings previous to quitting Alexandria*—with which they are the rather induced to hope he will comply, as the contrary must inevitably disappoint that curiosity and admiration which the report of his "*manly*" and "*inimitable*" performances has already excited.

A CITIZEN.

Alexa. Nov. 11.

—

Dr. Tucker, is appointed Treasurer of the United States in the room of Samuel Meredith, Esq. resigned.

—

We understand that John F. Mercer, Esq. is elected Governor of the State of Maryland. *Wash. Fed.*

—

The remarks in the National Intelligencer of Monday, relative to the resignation of Mr. Newman, chief clerk in the war office, as respects the conduct of the secretary, deserves to be noticed.

Of all the clerks, seven in number, which Mr. Dearborn found in the office, on his appointment, five have been dismissed; and one from some cause has found it expedient to resign.

With these facts before us who will doubt the sincerity of the secretary in his reply to Mr. Newman—that he regretted the necessity of his resignation; and that he had his esteem?

Mr. Dearborn, previous to his appointment, had always been considered as conspicuous for his fair private character, and in every respect, other than political, was highly acceptable to the Federalists. The unanimous assent of the senate to his appointment is an evidence of it.

How great then must have been the surprise, at finding him, immediately on entering on his official duties, meanly descending to a dismissal of his clerks.

The circumstances relative to this business are of such a nature, and so strongly mark the character of the man, that they ought to be detailed.

A few weeks after Mr. Dearborn's appointment, he directs the chief clerk to mention to Mr. Loring, a clerk in the office—that, desirous of introducing a young gentleman who had been strongly recommended to him, his services, after the then present quarter, would not be wanted.

A short time after in apportioning the salary of the clerks, those four to whom he had been most liberal, it seems he had marked out for, proscription—Mr. Dexter was raised to 1150 dollars, Mr. Goulding and Mr. Lewis had also a handsome addition; and these three, not two months after, had notice of their dismission.

He however was good enough to assign his reasons for it, which were, that he had a son and a son in law whom he wished to put in their places, and mentioned at the same time, as in his letter to Mr. Newman on his resignation, that they had his esteem and that he would be happy in serving them.

Here then is one instance of his dismissing a clerk, on account of his politics, and another from the more powerful motive, that of serving himself and his family.

One is at a loss which most to execate—his spirit of intolerance—or his selfishness and unfeeling heart in dismissing old men with families, who have no other means of subsistence in order to create places for his own relations.

Such has been the conduct of one of our *eastern republicans*: and how does it appear when contrasted with that of another Secratary from the *south*, who, when applied to for one of his clerk's places, magnanimously replied, that there were no vacancies in his office—and that as to dismissing a clerk on account of his political opinions, he abhorred the idea of it.

(Wash. Fed.)

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LITERATURE.

There has been just published in Boston, an American production, entitled "The History of Land Titles, in Massachusetts, by James Sullivan," Attorney General of that State.

This book has its origin in the provision of the constitution—"that all laws adopted, and practised upon before the revolution, should remain in force until altered by the General Court."

The object is to shew what laws have been adopted and practised upon; what laws have been made here, and what are now in force in regard to real estates.

The author gives an explanatory description of the common law, and of its use in the states.

An account of the civil institutions of the natives, when the country was discovered, in regard to lands.

The history of the discovery of the country.

The tenure and principles of the charters, granted to the first settlers.

The laws which governed real property in the old colonies of Massachusetts, New-Plymouth, the Province of Maine, and the territory of Acarnia, before the charter of 1692.

The consolidation of those several colonies by that charter, and the contest respecting it and the settlement of its boundaries, &c. &c.

The book contains 400 pages, and is handsomely printed and bound. The price is three dollars.

The net proceeds are for the use of the Historical Society, to be expended for public objects.

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For the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Messrs. Snowden & Co.

IN your paper of the 10th inst. I observe, with some surprise, the publication of a letter from Mr. Charles Lee to Capt. Conway, in which he charges the Board of Commissioners for the county of Alexandria, with having imposed upon the people a burthen of tax, which he is pleased to term, "illegal, unnecessary, arbitrary and oppressive," which the people consequently are not bound to pay and which the tax-gatherer must proceed to collect at his peril.

If the reasons which are brought forward in support of those charges are found conclusive, the Board of Commissioners are unworthy of the confidence which has been reposed in them, and merit the severest reprehension of their injured fellow-citizens; but if, on the contrary, it should be made appear, as I trust it will, that the accusation cannot be supported, and that their conduct has been correct, legal and judicious, the public indignation must rest upon those, who thus wantonly endeavor to introduce confusion and discord amongst us, and to destroy that system which the laws have directed and which individuals have with much labor brought into operation, for the relief of such objects of want and misery as even the most savage societies have ever considered themselves bound to provide.—First then, let us consider the charge of illegality—It is illegal, says Mr. Lee, "because it is neither conformable to the laws of Virginia or Maryland and one or the other ought to furnish the rule." Let us examine the strength of this position.—"An act concerning the District of Columbia" passed at the last session of Congress, declares that "the "laws of the state of Virginia as they now "exist, shall be, and continue in force, in "that part of the District of Columbia "which was ceded by the said state to the "United States, and by them accepted "for the permanent seat of government;" by this clause in the act of assumption the principle is fully established that the laws of Virginia are to govern us in all cases, except where specially superceded by the said act. One of these deviations, was in the establishment of a Levy Court, or Board of Commissioners, a tribunal unknown to the Virginia laws. The 4th section of the supplement to the aforesaid act of assumption, declares, "That the "magistrates to be appointed for the said "District shall be and they are hereby "constituted a Board of Commissioners "within their respective counties, and "shall possess and exercise the same powers, "perform the same duties and receive the "same fees and emoluments as the Levy "Court or Commissioners of county for "the state of Maryland possess, perform "and receive."—Let us now turn to the laws of Maryland and find what are those duties, and what those powers with which they are invested. An act of the Maryland assembly, passed in the year 1794, will afford us this information—It is there enacted, "That the justices of the peace "in their respective counties, or any five "of them, shall on some day between the "1st day of May and 1st day of October "annually, meet at the court-house of "their respective counties, to adjust the "ordinary and necessary expenses of their "several counties, including an allowance "for the poor of the county and public "roads, and for the payment thereof with "a commission for collection not exceeding "six per cent; to impose an assessment or "rate on all property within the county, "sufficient to defray such county charges; "*and the said justices shall apportion such* "*assessment or rate according to the last cor-*"*rected valuation of property in their coun-*"*ty.*" The Board of Commissioners thus bro't into existence by the act of Congress, met at the proper time and place, for the purposes for which they were formed and from the Maryland law above quoted, having learned the objects of expence, for which they were to make provision, they proceeded as directed by said law to levy the same "upon the last corrected valuation of property in their county," which was handed to them for that purpose, by the assessors legally appointed by the Circuit Court for the county of Alexandria.—Where then I ask will be found the deviation from law in this procedure? I agree with Mr. Lee, that the laws of Maryland furnish the rule of action for the Levy Court so far as the definition of their powers and forms of proceeding; but I contend that the Court has never deviated from those laws. It is not sufficient for him that the Court should lay the levy, in the manner, at the time, and for the purposes therein directed, upon the assessment which shall be furnished them; but confounding the powers and duties of the Levy Court with the powers and duties of the assessors, he unreasonably requires that even the assessment itself should be made according to the Maryland law; in direct opposition to the clause of the act of Congress already quoted.

As well might Mr. Lee contend that the Orphans' Court for the county of Alexandria, originating at the same time with the Levy Court, and which like it, is referred to the Maryland law for its powers and duties, as well might he contend, that this Court is bound to adopt the Maryland law with respect to the proof or interpretation of wills, and in the trial of every other matter which may come before it, as that the Levy Court should be bound by the laws of Maryland, not only as to the forms and powers of action, but also as to the objects acted upon. But, says Mr. Lee, "if the rule is fur-"nished by the laws of Maryland, which "is my opinion, then by these no autho-"rity is given to levy a poor tax, but "from year to year, for the expences of "each year;" this is surely a strange interpretation of the words of the law which are "that they shall meet to adjust the "ordinary and necessary expences of the "counties, including an allowance for "the poor of the county."

If the Levy Court of Maryland has no power to make appropriations except "from year to year for the expences of "each year," how have the poor-houses of Maryland been built, or permanent accommodations been provided? The tax was unnecessary, it is contended, because the amount of fines and forfeitures in the hands of the marshall and flour inspector have become very considerable. What those fines and forfeitures may really amount to I know not, but for the Levy Court to have suffered the comfort and even the existence of the poor of the county, to have depended upon the uncertain contingencies of fines and forfeitures, might have comported with some men's ideas of prudence and œconomy, but would surely have been in direct hostility to every feeling of benevolence and humanity. "It is arbitrary," says Mr. Lee, "because it "proceeds from the will and pleasure of "the board of commissioners, being nei-"ther agreeable to the laws of Congress, "of Virginia, or of Maryland; and is "founded upon an assessment palpably un-"equal and unjust. Instances of this in-"equality need not to be recited." The first part of this sentence has I trust been fully answered—If the assessment is as he states it, "palpably unequal and unjust, instances of that inequality *should* have been recited. If any such there were, the injured might have found a prompt and legal redress, by application to the Court of Appeals, which sat many days for that express purpose.

"It is oppressive," it is said, "be-"cause it is exacted in addition to the "usual taxes, and upon a new assessment "considerably exceeding any former va-"luation of the same property, and exact-"ed at a time when one fourth or one "third of the sum would have been "enough for the present year; according "to the best judgment I have been able "to form upon the subject."

Is every addition to the usual taxes an oppression? Then is there no government but what is sometimes oppressive; if property has encreased so much in price as to be assessed above all former valuation; is there oppression in that too? And if Mr. Lee thinks differently from the Levy Court as to the sum necessary for the support of the poor; is it an infallible deduction, that the Levy Court is wrong?

The result of these observations, I think, is, that the tax is neither illegal, unnecessary, arbitrary nor oppressive, and that the people *are* bound to pay it—And when they reflect, that by a refusal they will not only involve themselves in all the trouble and expence of legal prosecution; but will impede the operations of the overseers of the poor, in their laudable and humane pursuits; I trust there will be found but few amongst us so unwise and uncharitable as to oppose its collection; for although contention may contribute to the advantage of a few, and the charity of some may bear no proportion to their property; yet assuredly will the general good and the interest of humanity be best promoted by harmony and acquiescence.

PHILANTHROPOS.

—

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

—

TO CYNTHIA.

HAIL, Cynthia, hail! chaste empress of the night!
Thy pallid ray to the dejectey mind
Is far more grateful than that glorious
Orb's, who opens wide the golden gates
Of morn, and keeps the night at due distance
Still. Ah yes! thy pensive beam of borrow'd
Light, that faintly marks yon leafy bower,
And plays the shadowy trees among,
Whose foilage droops, with radiant drops
Besprent, from Vespers' dewy locks; a calm
Diffuses o'er my mind, long lost to ev'ry
Cheerful thought: resemblance of that solitary
Bird, who sits supine the day, at night
Awakes! to make his melancholy moan,
That frights the traveller on his lonely
Way. A passing cloud obscures thy face, unlike
To that which hovers o'er my soul; it now
Has disappeared; while my sad aching eye,
Pursues thee, thro' thy orbit's beaten track
Invariably the same, thou changing still:
A silvered crescent fate on Heaven's
Low border hung, full orbed now amid
The sky in splendor bright, that hides the host
Of glitt'ring stars from view. Ah! would my mind
An emblem were of thee; that haply
It a change might prove! the fyren Hope
Approach once more, and light me from the pit,
The darksome pit, o'er which Despair has spread
Her sable wings, and long obscured the light
Of day. But, Cynthia, go! the wish is vain!
No change awaits! no respite will my heart
E'er prove from woe extreme! for even Hope,
The wretch's last resource, delusive Hope has flown.

ALEXIS.

DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

The subscribers, as well as those who wish to subscribe to the ALEXANDRIA ASSEMBLIES *are requested to meet at Gadsby's, at six o'clock on Saturday evening next, in order to appoint managers, and establish rules for the season.*

Nov. 12.

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,

One bale of

Blue and White Kerseys,

Marked B ⋈ W No. 3,

Damaged on board the ship Commerce, capt. Thompson, on her passage from Liverpool to Baltimore.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Nov. 12. Vendue-Master.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for Sale,

A general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

Among which are a variety of ladies and gentlemens' ware of the latest fashion and first quality, which being well laid in will be sold on reasonable terms.

WYVILL and LAKE,

Four doors from the corner of Fairfax street, on the south side of King-street, in the store lately occupied by Mr. Peter Sheron.

Nov. 12. d6t

LAND FOR SALE.

A Farm of about 500 acres on Goose creek, in the county of Loudoun, about 3 miles from Middleburg, on which there are a pretty good framed dwelling house and a good apple orchard of choice grafted fruit. The land is of that quality which may be highly improved by plaister. For urther particulars apply to Mr. James Keith, jun. of Alexandria.

RAWLEIGH COLSTON.
Sept. 26. 3m law

Robert & John Gray

Beg leave to return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Alexandria, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced during the period they have been in business—Relying with confidence on a continuance of favors, they now offer for sale, upwards of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES *of useful & entertaining*

BOOKS,

of which the following are a part:

LAW.

Laws of the United States complete, including those of the last session of Congress; Gilbert's Law of Evidence; Park on Insurance; Cooper's Bankrupt Law; Fonblanque on Equity; Powell on Contracts; Pleader's Assistant; Perkin's Conveyancer; Kyd on Exchange; Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes by Christian; Conductor Generalis; Constitutions of the United States; American Clerk's Magazine; Vattel's Law of Nations, &c.

MEDICINE.

Motherby's Medical Dictionary, Cullen's Materia Medica; Cullen's Practice of Physic; Edinburgh New Dispensatory; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Hunter on the Blood; Bell on the Venerial; Ruth's Medical Enquiry; Monro's System of Anatomy; Darwin's Zoonomia; Jackson on the Fevers of the West-Indies; Caldwell's Memoirs, &c.

DIVINITY.

Folio and quarto family Bibles; Davis's Sermons; Blair's Sermons; Fothergel's Sermons; Messiah; Hervey's Meditations; Wallin's Lectures on Primitive Christianity; Dodd on Death; Beauties of Hervey; Beauties of Nature; Fordyce's Sermons to Young Men; Do. to Young Women; Pike's Cases of Conscience; Common Prayer Books, (Morocco, gilt) Watts's Miscellanies; Young's Night Thoughts; Willisson's Advices; Watt's Psalms and Hymns; John Newton's Work; Do. Olney Hymns, &c.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

Cary's edition of Guthrie's Geography, with a folio Atlas; Guthrie's Grammar, 18th edition, corrected and enlarged; Morse's Geography; Do. abridged; Do. Gazetteer; Paine's Geography; Brook's Gazetteer; New Universal Gazetteer; Gibson's Surveying; Simpson's Euclid; Mair's Book-keeping; Purgason's Astronomy; Moore's Navigation, 14th Lon. edit. Blune's New Practical Navigator, 2d edit. American Coast Pilot; Adam's on the Globes, &c.

EDUCATION and SCHOOL BOOKS.

Edgeworth on Education; Man of Education; Elements of Polite Education; Moore on Education; Dyche's, Bailey's, Sheridan's, Johnson's and Entick's Dictionaries; Scott's Lessons; Murray's English Reader; Do. Sequel to the English Reader; Columbian Orator; Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor; Frazer's Assistant; Schoolmaster's Assistant; Pitser's Companion; Murray's, Webster's, Harrison's, Ash's, and Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Webster's, Pearce's, Dilworth's, Rational and Universal Spelling Books; Child's Guide and Instructor; School Bibles and Testaments, &c. &c. &c.

Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. for the Latin Classes:

Young's Latin and English Dictionary; Entick's do. Virgil Delphini; Horatii do. Cæsar do. Terrence do. Sallust do. Ciceronii do. Ovid do. Davidson's Ovid; Clark's Sallust, Mair's do. Cornelius Nepos; Mair's Introduction; Clark's do. Selecta Profanis; Selecta Vetra; Ciceronis de Officiis; Clark's Corderii; Clark's Erasmus; Philadelphia Latin Grammar; Rudiman's Rudiments, Gradus ad Parnassum, &c. &c.

Books for the Greek Classes:

Moore's Greek Grammar; Alexander's do. Greek Testaments; Schrevill Lexicon; Hutchinson's Xenophon; Clark's, Homer's, &c.

Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. for the French Classes.

Boyer's Dictionary; Tocquot's do. Perrin's, Grammar; Hammels's do. Perrin's Fables and Exercises, Telemachus, French and English.

☞ *New Publications.*

Life and Opinions of Col. Hanger, written by himself; Kotzebue's Life; Nocturnal Visit; Maid of the Hamlet; Unsexed Females; Volney's Lectures; Visit for a Week; Tale of the Times; Black Valley; Spirit of the Castle; Girl of the Mountain, Tales of Wonder, &c.

Novels and Romances, a very extensive assortment.

Stationary Articles.

Super-royal, royal, medium, demy, folio and quarto post, foolscap and pot writing paper, marble and drawing do. sheathing paper, binder's, bandbox and bonnet pasteboards, by 100 lbs groce or doz. wafers by the lb. box or ounce, sealing wax by the lb. or stick, inkholders of various kinds, quills, slates and slate pencils, ink and inkpower, blank and playing cards, ladies and gentlemens' Morocco pocket books, mathematical instruments from 3/4 to 15 doll. scales and dividers, penknives, silver pencil case, Indian rubber, violins and violin strings, instruction for the flute and violin, &c.

Bibles, testaments, spelling books, primers, chap books, English and German almanacs, children's books by the groce, doz. or single.

A general assortment of Blank Books, Stamps, and Bills of Lading.

N. B. BOOK-BINDING done with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Country Storekeepers, and those who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on very moderate terms for cash, or a liberal credit to punctual customers.

Oct. 30. d1t 1aw

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6 pipes,
6 half pipes,
4 qr. casks,
} *TENERIFFE WINE,*

Of a superior quality,
Just received and for Sale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 29. eo3t 1w

CHINA.

JAMES BACON

Has received from Philadelphia, a consignment of

INDIA CHINA,

Consisting of

Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,
Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.
Nankeen Breakfast Sets,
Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS business, he will dispose of the remainder of his stock in that line, considerably under first cost.

Oct. 26. d

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot press'd Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dunbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Rouchfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenkern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, Loudon, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the grocc, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

October 29. d

Roberts and Griffith

HAVE FOR SALE,

Madeira,
Port,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
And Teneriffe
} *WINES,*

12 pipes Bourdeaux brandy,
A few pipes nice Holland gin,
Jamaica and Antigua rum,

Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
And Souchong
} *TEAS,*

10,000 lbs St. Domingo Coffee in bags,

Loaf,
Lump, and
Brown
} *SUGARS,*

Raisins, Cinnamon, Pepper,
Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo,
Madder, Copperas, Allum,
Brimstone, Snuff, Mustard,
Salt Petre, Segars, Molasses,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar, &c.

Also,

5000 gallons Stone Ware, assorted,
40 groce porter and claret bottles,
30 boxes Window Glass, and
A few barrels fresh Timothy Seed.

Oct. 28. 2aw8t

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,

Coarse and fine salt,
Russia sheeting and Duck,
West India and N. E. rum,
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,
Hyson, hysonskin, } Teas of the best qua-
Souchon and bohea } lity,
A few casks Madeira wine,
Do. bls. beef,
Mould and dipt candles,
7 by 9 window glass,
Soap, cheese and shad,
Men and womens' shoes,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Cotton and wool in bags,
1 box linen checks,
1 do. playing cards,
1 do. Dutch quills,
Sewing twine,
A few crates and boxes glass ware,
Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,
Plaister of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14. d

To be Leased

For the term of 12 years, at reasonable rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in

the counties of Berkley and Hampshire, in tenements of convenient dimensions, from 100 to 200 acres.

IN BERKLEY.

526 acres upon the river Potomac, opposite to fort Frederic.

1100 acres upon the river Potomac, at the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy Creek.

☞ Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can shew these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.

501 acres on New Creek, at the mouth of Kittlelick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gibbon's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountain, between the gap over to Pine Swamp and another gap, called "The way to Buffington's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond tract," on the drains of Great Cacapon.

The five last-mentioned tracts were taken up near 40 years ago, and granted to Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of these tracts are to be purchased at a reasonable price; one half of the money to be paid down, and for the other credit will be allowed. For further particulars apply in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.

Sept. 16. 2aw

MISSING

From Mr. C. Beverley's pasture, at Elkwood, a light bay saddle HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and his hip on the near side somewhat larger than the other.

ALSO,

A red bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and one hind and fore foot, on the same side, white. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horses, or either of them, to Mr. Beverly at Elkwood, to me in Northumberland county, or secure them and give me notice so thatthey be recovered.

WALTER JONES.

By the Levy Court of Baltimore County.

August 12th, 1801.

Resolved, That the Inspector of tobacco at Fell's Point in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogsheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of Assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35, and for preventing packing of tobacco in unsizeable casks. *Be it enacted*, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogsheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy inches in the whole diameter with the staves at the crose and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hogshead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizeable hogsheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expence, before the same shall be passed.

By order,

WM. GIBSON, Clerk.

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladding, striped blankets and kersey duffils.... For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen, but supposed to have been stolen, a *sorrel Stud Horse*, rising 4 years old, with a white face, and both hind feet white, no dock or brand. It is supposed the above horse was taken by James Fearon, with whom I left him about ten days ago to be cured of the glanders, as he left this town yesterday morning and the horse has not been seen since, and it is said, has gone to Norfolk. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the horse and thief (if stolen) or Ten Dollars for the horse only.

JOHN WHEEDEN.

Nov. 10. eo3t‡

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to present their accounts immediately—such as are indebted will please to make payment in my absence, to Mr. James Keith, jun.

JAMES PORTER.

Nov. 10. eo3w

The Subscriber will SELL

OR

EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land

in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase wirhout viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorised to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

Alexandria, County, ss.

I do hereby certify that Dr. Stewart, by his agent Jesse Scott, brought before me Abraham Faw, one of the Justices of Peace for said county, as an estray trespassing on his premises, a small *brindle BULL*, two years old last spring, a crop in the left ear and a hole in the right, and the end of his tail white. Appriseed to six dollars.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, That whosoever has lost said bull, may have him again by applying to the subscriber, on Dr. Stewart's farm, between Alexandria and George-Town, on proving property and paying charges.

JESSE SCOTT.

Oct. 31. 1aw3t‡

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KING-STREET a few doors above the